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"SAMMY" DELIVERS THE MILK

HOEING IN THE GARDEN

SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CUTTING SEED POTATO

The Connecticut State Farm for Women

NIANTIC, CONNECTICUT

Established 1917 by Act of the
General Assembly
Officially opened July, 1918

Connecticut State Farm for Women

BRIDE LAKE, NIANTIC, CONNECTICUT

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SAWING WOOD

CONNECTICUT
STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

A State Reformatory for Women, known officially as the Connecticut State Farm for Women, was established by an Act of the General Assembly of January, 1917

For several years prior thereto there had been a steadily growing feeling among those well-informed that delinquent women and girls should receive care by the State, under some provision other than that of the jails and the Prison where they were being committed. It was felt, indeed was demonstrable, that the association of the old and young in years, and of recent offenders with those of established criminal tendencies, resulted harmfully. The Judges recognized this fact and frequently placed on probation or gave suspended sentences to women who were brought before them.

The question of a Reformatory for Women was brought to the attention of Governor Baldwin who in 1913 appointed a Commission, which, after investigating conditions in Connecticut and visiting institutions in several eastern States, recommended the establishment of such a Reformatory. The Act introduced and passed

in 1917 has been generally considered the best of its kind in this country. Under it, girls of sixteen years and over may be committed to the State Farm for Women for a period not exceeding three years in all cases except felonies, for which commitment for a definite term may be made. The Bill carried an appropriation of $50,000.

In July, 1917, Governor Holcomb appointed a Commission consisting of four men and three women to select a site, construct or remodel buildings, and begin to operate such an institution. After visiting about twenty sites, the Committee selected the present location at Bride Lake in the town of East Lyme. Land containing about seven hundred acres completely surrounding Bride Lake, a beautiful body of water of about seventy-five acres, was purchased. Upon the property were several houses and farm buildings. These were remodeled and furnished, and in July, 1918, the first group of women was received. These women did pioneer work and assisted in preparing the farm houses for occupancy.

When the war came on the need for segregating and treating diseased women residing near army camps and naval bases became imperative, and at the instance of the Federal Government, acting through the State Board of Health, a hospital was erected for the treat-

rment of his class. This work delayed to some extent the development of the original purpose of the Farm. At the close of the war commitments through the courts were resumed, and the capacity of the institution has been constantly overtaxed, so that recently it has been necessary to set up cots in the Superintendent's office. At present there are eighty-six women and sixteen babies in the institution, with an actual capacity of not more than fifty. Housing for babies has of necessity been extemporized.

War prices of maintenance and construction of new buildings have seriously interfered with a program for adequate increase of accommodations. A receiving building to accommodate about thirty women is nearing completion, but this will be filled to capacity almost as soon as it is built. The principal need of the institution at present is for additional cottages to house distinct groups of girls, for efficiency of the work depends on a proper classification to insure successful training from a mental, moral, and physical standpoint. On admission each girl is given a thorough mental and physical examination, and as full a history as is obtainable is gathered by a parole officer. This makes possible early classification as to individual needs and requirements. It is the hope of the Commission that at the coming session of the Legislature the over-crowded condition may be

relieved by sufficient appropriation, and provision made for further growth which is certain to follow.

The institution, having tripled its population in less than a year, on November 10, 1920, Governor Holcomb, on information from the Commission, issued a proclamation restricting further commitments to the Farm until accommodations could be made available by parole of inmates.

It is the policy of the institution, first, to provide nutritious food and plenty of out-door life; second, to awaken and develop normal social responsibilities; third, to educate along domestic and vocational lines; fourth, to awaken and develop spiritual impulses; fifth, to encourage and morally sustain each inmate when returned to the world, principally through the efforts of the parole officers, whose function it is to keep under supervision those who are placed out in various vocations, usually in domestic service, and to see that they are fulfilling conditions under which they are paroled, thus assisting them toward becoming self-supporting and useful members of society. The girls have, as a rule, shown an appreciation of the efforts of the parole officers in their behalf, and generally have given their co-operation. Indeed, the conduct of the inmates in their relation to the management has in the main been remarkably

good from the outset. Individual interest is now actively shown in a plan of self-government that is being instituted. It is anticipated this will serve as a stimulas to further well-doing. In developing policy of care, delinquency is not overlooked or condoned, but corrected in the best possible way. It is recognized that nothing is gained by merely punishing. Loss of liberty is in itself one of the greatest punishments that can be meted out to any human being. Therefore to bring a delinquent to the consciousness of laws broken, to the point of repentance, is a long stride forward in the process of reformation.

The aim of the Commission is to give to the State of Connecticut an institution the best of its kind in modern equipment and service. Equipment should include cottages to house not more than twenty-five inmates each, a receiving building, a hospital, a school, an industrial and recreation building, and a chapel. Service should comprehend a staff, competent and well-trained in their special departments, a superintendent, hospital nurses, teachers, matrons, and a dietician, with the necessary aid of oculist, dentist, psychologist and physician.

[Senate Bill No. 599]

CHAPTER 276

An Act authorizing the Connecticut State Farm for Women to Receive Gifts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

SECTION 1. The Connecticut state farm for women is authorized to receive, hold and use real estate, and to receive, hold, invest and disburse money, securities, supplies or equipment offered it for the purposes for which said farm is established, by the federal government, or by any person, corporation or association, provided such real estate, money, securities, supplies or equipment shall be used only for such purposes, and provided such purposes are not contrary to the laws of this state.

SEC. 2. Said department shall include in its annual report, as provided in section 1723 of the general statutes, an account of the property so received, the names of its donors, its location, the use made thereof and the amount of unexpended balances on hand.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 21, 1919.

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State of Connecticut

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Directors

OF THE

Connecticut State Farm for Women

TO

THE GOVERNOR

For the Period between October 1, 1918 and June 30, 1920

State of Connecticut

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 67

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Directors

OF THE

Connecticut State Farm for Women

TO

THE GOVERNOR

For the Period between October 1, 1918 and June 30, 1920

PRINTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTE

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New Haven, Conn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

	Term Expires
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Edward W. Hazen, Haddam	July 1, 1922
George C. Clark, Plymouth	July 1, 1923
Helen W. Rogers, Hamden	July 1, 1924
William B. Bailey, New Haven	July 1, 1925
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Ethel L. Scofield, *Parole Officer*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

To His Excellency, Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor:

Sir: The Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Farm for Women has the honor to present its report covering the period from October 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

From the opening of the Farm, July 1, 1918, to October 1, 1918, twenty-nine women had been committed. During the period covered by this report eighty-five were received, bringing the total number of commitments since the opening of the institution to one hundred fourteen. Of this total, fifty-six were at the Farm on June 30, 1920, while twenty-eight were on parole. Twelve have been transferred to other institutions.

During the period of the war most of the commitments were health cases, since the institution was co-operating with the State and Federal authorities in the attempt to remove the diseased women from the vicinity of the army and naval bases. Inasmuch as the hospital treatment absorbed a considerable share of the activities of the Farm, Dr. Elizabeth E. Enz was, upon the advice of experts, appointed Acting Superintendent. Although a psychologist had been appointed she was called into war work, and arrangements were made with Yale University to have the mental tests of the inmates continued.

In February, 1919, the Directors decided to admit no more health cases unless committed by the courts, finding that it was disturbing to the discipline of the institution to discharge inmates who, though cured physically, were still in need of further training before being returned to their communities. At this time Mrs. Wilhelmina Key was appointed Education Director and made Acting Superintendent.

In March, 1919, Mr. Allen B. Cook was appointed Farm Superintendent, and since then the farming operations have been under his supervision. On April 14, 1919, the first woman was placed on parole, and on July 3, 1919, Miss Ethel L. Scofield was appointed Parole Officer. In July, 1919, the new hospital was opened, and after some alterations the building which had formerly been used for a hospital was turned over to the mothers with babies.

In January, 1920, the Board secured the services of Miss Anna M. Petersen as Superintendent. Miss Petersen had been for several years Superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School at Bon Air, Virginia, where she had been very successful. The Farm has shared with other institutions of a similar nature the difficult problem of engaging and keeping satisfactory matrons, nurses, and instructors required for work of this kind, but if the test of the success of the Farm is the ability of the inmates on parole to fit into society and make good, the records of the first complete year of parole work are extremely encouraging.

It has been most difficult to carry out the provisions of the law with regard to the classification, employment, and training of the inmates on account of the over-crowded condition of the cottages and the fact that all of the buildings occupied are remodeled farm-houses or barns. The congestion was so great that in October, 1918, the Board was compelled to ask the Governor to forbid further commitments by the courts until additional accommodation was secured by additions to some of the cottages and the paroling of some of the inmates. This step was taken reluctantly as the Board realized that the courts were searching in vain for a place for these girls, many of whom were diseased or in danger of falling into habits of vice, and who needed the medical treatment and training provided at the Farm. At the same time the presence of these girls in the community was a distinct menace.

Proper care of the inmates has been handicapped by the fact that in none of the remodeled buildings has it been possible to give each girl a separate sleeping room; the dormitory system must be used for all, including the hospital group. Contracts, however, have been let for the erection of a reception building with separate sleeping rooms. This building should be ready for occupancy by February, 1921, and will do much to relieve the congestion and will allow a more complete classification of the inmates than has been possible up to the present.

Farming operations have been continued on a larger scale, and with the present herd of cows, together with the sheep, swine, and poultry, it will be possible, through the labor of the inmates, to provide an increasing proportion of the food for the institution.

The following needs of the Farm should be met in the immediate future if it is to do the work expected from it by the State:—

1. An educational building to provide suitable accommodations for elementary class-room work and vocational training.

2. At least four cottages to accommodate twenty-five girls each. These would care for part of the girls whom the courts are anxious to send to the institution, and permit better classification.

3. A suitable road to connect these different buildings on the property.

A detailed report of the work submitted by the Superintendent, Parole Officer, and farmer, is included.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
EDWARD W. HAZEN,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
HELEN W. ROGERS,
WILLIAM B. BAILEY,
IDA M. S. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. GOSS,

Members of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Farm for Women.

REPORT OF PAROLE OFFICER.

In submitting to you a report of the first year's parole work of the Connecticut State Farm for Women, let me first acknowledge my deep appreciation of the inestimable privilege of having been the first Parole Officer. The opportunity of translating into actual practice the highly socialized principles embodied in the law governing our institution could not have been given to one who was more alive to its significance. Every day spent in the work has been crowded with stimulating experiences. The problems involved have brought me in contact with so many phases of social organization and of human psychology that I am amazed one year of life could hold so much.

The Parole Officer occupies the unique position of intermediary between the institution and the community, and in this capacity has her finger on the pulse of both. Her first problem is to get across to the community the essential ideas of parole. The community is represented by three main groups—the relatives and friends of the girl, the employers to whose custody the girl is released while on parole, and those persons concerned in the administration of the law. Each of these groups is still thinking in terms of the punishment of offenders rather than of diagnosis and treatment. To deprive individuals of their liberty by shutting them up in an institution is recognized as customary procedure. To control their lives while at liberty as members of the social group presents an idea so new and striking as to require elaborate and painstaking explanations. This is apparently due to the perfunctory nature of parole as previously interpreted, where inmates were released, after a sojourn at the institution, into the casual custody of any relative who will be responsible for them, with little attention given as to whether or no such relative is fitted by nature and experience to guide the life of this particular individual. Supervised life in a selected environment, whose essential aim is the development of individuals rather than their punishment, must ultimately be recognized as the only adequate way of dealing with delinquents from the standpoint of both ethics and economics.

The Parole Officer grapples with the skeptic who maintains that reform is not a reality but the product of an over-zealous and enthusiastic imagination, and in support of his belief points to the percentage of recidivists in our penal institutions. To him we affirm that this is because these institutions have not an adequate and comprehensive parole system; that inasmuch as institutional life provides an unnatural environment it stultifies

the individual, destroying his initiative and such capacity for development as he may have; that the very fact of his removal from the normal activities of life alienates him from normal reactions to those activities when he again faces them; that only through a selected environment, with supervision and direction during the period of adjustment thereto, can such an individual hope to function as a unit of society. Our friends are laboring under the belief that by reform we mean some mysterious change affecting individuals by which they acquire a new set of motives and reactions. That we merely mean the cutting off of old associations and habits and the substitution of new ones is so simple as to have escaped their notice.

Earnest and constant reiteration of our principles and standards has been necessary to secure the coöperation required for the success of our work, and this I have endeavored faithfully to do. One of the important problems has been to make clear to the families of our girls why they cannot be allowed to return to the town from which they came. The girls themselves are sure that nothing can ever again tempt them from the path of rectitude, and they naturally desire to return to the parental, or it may be the conjugal, roof. By careful and persuasive reasoning, it is often possible to convince relatives of the wisdom of the girl's starting life in a new environment, where there is no critical eye to cast a questioning glance nor old associates to lift a beckoning finger. In some instances they have gladly moved to another town in order that they may not longer be separated from the companionship of their dear one. In cases where such removal would work too great a hardship to the wage earner, then it is, indeed, a nice problem to determine whether this girl will stand a better chance of wholesome living in a home other than that of her people, or whether the strain of longer separation from them will hinder her success. In many cases strangers can exercise a more judicious restraint than relatives, and the problem of separation from them can be solved by frequent week-ends spent at home.

In the case of two of our middle-aged women, after a few months spent on parole, during which they demonstrated their sincerity of purpose, they were allowed to return to their former homes. It appeared that they felt a sense of confidence and assurance there that they could not feel elsewhere. In both cases they have maintained themselves with dignity and self-respect even though they have long court records in this city. One of them is unfailing in her gratitude to the State Farm as she realizes it is our parole system which has enabled her to attain her present social status. She had formerly been treated at the Inebriate Farm, and released from there with no work secured for her, no money or clothing, and nothing to seek but her former

companions, and she inevitably drifted back to her old habits of life.

Students of sociology have been wont to question seriously the wisdom of placing women on parole in domestic service. There is a conviction that the work is menial and that a stigma attaches to it; that the girl is liable to become a prey, especially in a small town where her origin and history readily become known. My experience does not bear this out, possibly because I have had the good fortune to secure places for our girls in homes of unusual quality, where a very real human interest has been brought to bear upon the girl and her problem. Their leisure and recreation are planned for as carefully as that of the family, and, indeed, often coincide with that of the family. They are thus offered a maximum of protection with an ideal of family life which must follow them into their own family when they marry, as they presumably will. The breadth of vision and personal self-sacrifice displayed by people who have taken our girls into their homes has been my most constant source of inspiration.

The position of Parole Officer is one which may readily become a most unenviable one, when we consider that liberty is identical with life itself; that all things living are seeking self-expression and resisting that which prohibits self-expression. The girl on parole is in the world but not of it. She is subjected to all the varied stimuli of our complex civilization yet under a restraint, and that restraint imposed from without. To deprive her of so much of her liberty as shall provide a safeguard and yet make her as little as possible conscious that she is being so deprived is the task of the Parole Officer.

If I have attained any measure of success in gaining the confidence of my wards it has been because I have succeeded in regarding them as "just folks." To be sure, they are a selected group with very definite limitations, but open to all the approaches of normal human relationships. To deal with them effectively one has to learn when to hold them to our standards and when to make allowances for their limitations.

My parole memories will always partake largely of my first week's experiences, when I learned to know and love that group of middle-aged alcoholics who must go down in history as the pioneers of State Farm life. They had listened to the magic words, "thirty days," a score of times. What wonder that to spend a whole year in penance for "one little glass of whiskey" was rank injustice! They had such distinct individualities, and they were so sure that they would never again fall by the wayside! Of course, they fell, one by one, much to the chagrin of the new parole officer; but twelve are not yet weary in well doing, and that is over fifty per cent., so truly it is very much worth while.

Parole statistics may be briefly stated thus: Two were paroled prior to my incumbency. Twenty-eight were paroled between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920. Thirteen violated their parole; seven were returned, and two of this number were subsequently re-paroled. Two who were not satisfactory to their employers were returned to the Farm and later re-paroled. One chronic asthmatic was unable to carry on her occupation and was returned to the Farm. An effort has been made to meet the wishes of the girls in their occupation while on parole. One was placed as student nurse, one as student dietitian, one student boarding school, one practical nurse, three returned to relatives, four obtained factory work, five were returned to their husbands, and twelve were placed in domestic service.

My faith in human nature has been strengthened, rather than otherwise, by my contact with the delinquent problem. Some of our successes have been so phenomenal! Women with such unsavory histories that no one would believe reform was possible for them have amazed us by their strength of character and their ability to live acceptably under new conditions. In the case of married couples we have frequently accomplished the rehabilitation of both by making very definite requirements for the husband before his wife is restored to him.

I am constrained to present to you a picture contrasting the way in which Connecticut at one time dealt with her delinquent women with the method which it has been my privilege to administer. In 1723 Mary Arnold of Norwalk did "wickedly, devilishly, and in a burglarious and felonious manner, break open ye house of Matthew Gregory of Norwalk and did steale a silke scarffe to ye value of thirty shillings." She was branded with a letter B on the forehead with a red-hot iron.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL LORD SCOFIELD,
Parole Officer.

To the Board of Directors, Connecticut State Farm for Women:

I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of the Connecticut State Farm for Women for the period ending June 30, 1920.

General.

The previous report, published September 30, 1918, gave a history of the efforts made to establish a State Farm and the accomplishments of the first months of its functioning, together with an outline of the possible future development of the institution. Since the publication of that report much progress has been made. Electric lights have replaced old kerosene lamps. The transformation of the old barn back of the Staff House into a hospital for the care and training of venereal cases has been accomplished. This building was remodeled at the earnest solicitation of the State Board of Health and the Federal Government in order that the diseased women and girls found around the army and navy posts might be cared for. It is equipped with heat, light and plumbing, and has dormitory space for twenty-five girls, an operating room, and living room and bedroom for two nurses. Lacking other proper isolation quarters the new girls have been detained in this building for a period of observation and training under closer supervision than is necessary or advisable in the other cottages, where the girls are classified as the junior and senior groups, the latter being composed mostly of intoxication cases, and the former of young girls sent for sex offences only.

As space in the Venereal Hospital was somewhat limited, advantage was taken of the proximity of the kitchen of the Staff House to add hereto a kitchen and dining-room which were connected to the hospital by an outside corridor, thus making of the whole an architectural unit.

At House 2 a wing has been added which furnishes a sunny living room on the first floor for the girls and a much-needed dormitory on the second floor. This dormitory accommodates the wards who were sleeping in the two attic rooms on the third floor. A room to be used as a laundry was also added at the back of the kitchen, and a new pantry built to replace the old one.

The Allen House, occupied by the farm supervisor, has been repaired and modern improvements installed so as to make the old house livable. It now stands as the most attractive of the old buildings that were on the farms purchased for the property of the State Farm. It was necessary to provide a means of supplying the house with water, consequently a motor and pump were purchased and installed.

Extensive repairs were also made on the Beebe House. This house is occupied by the assistant to the farm supervisor.

Plumbing and heating systems were installed, new floors laid, and a new chimney built, with other necessary repairs to plastering and woodwork. This house together with the Allen House, situated on opposite sides of the Farm, are located in strategic positions as far as the protection and natural policing of the Farm are concerned. In order to keep good employees we must provide suitable accommodations for them, and it is particularly desirable to have homes for men employees as we have no place to board them in the buildings occupied by the girls.

The Emergency Hospital, which had been originally an old stable, was used for five months as a hospital, and then as a sewing room. As the need of a nursery became apparent this building was rebuilt and refurnished to meet the new use to which it was to be put. Dormer windows were built in the second story, and a partition placed through the center of the large dormitory, dividing it into two rooms, each with a bathroom. A small space was partitioned off as a bedroom for the nurse. A cellar was dug and a furnace installed, as well as plumbing and electric lights. The interior was lined with plaster board in order to keep out the cold and make it more habitable. Here the girls have been comfortable and happy, away from the larger groups from whom they ought to be differentiated. The girls who live in the nursery take entire charge of their babies, care for the house, and do most of the sewing for themselves and their babies under the supervision of a nurse especially trained in the care of infants.

During the year we have also built a piggery and hen houses, enlarged the creamery building, and remodeled the barn at House 1 to provide storage space for provisions, tools, and farm machinery, as well as a garage. Further mention of this will be found in the appended report of the farm supervisor.

The shack at the Lake has had the interior divided into eight dressing rooms to be used for bathing.

A vast amount of repairs has been made in all the cottages, as the buildings are old and the wear and tear on them by so many people makes frequent replacements necessary.

On May 17, 1920, ground was broken for the reception cottage. This is the only new building we have had and is the first in our building program. With delinquency greatly on the increase and the sorting processes of society developing along finer lines, we must be prepared to receive the army of misfits that are the product of harder economic conditions and a society whose mode of living is becoming ever more complex. This building will be used as a receiving cottage and hospital where all health cases will be kept until cured. It has twenty separate rooms, with a ward for eight patients, on the first floor, and a room of similar size on the second floor which is provided with Whitney sash on the entire south side so that in the event of an epidemic of

influenza or pneumonia we could quickly turn it into an open-air ward. Two isolation rooms with an outside entry and a room for the use of the dentist are also planned. In this building the new girls will be studied and trained. From this cottage the girls will be transferred to the other smaller cottages where classification according to mentality, social status, age, and previous personal history will form the basis of the grouping.

At present we are able to classify only along certain broad lines. At House 1 we have the older women and the girls returned after violation of parole. At House 2 are the younger girls who take care of the stock and who have been sent there chiefly on the basis of a clean bill of health.

At the Emergency Hospital, which we now call the nursery, are housed eleven mothers and twelve babies, in two dormitories with separate baths, one being for infected or suspected cases.

At the Big Hospital we have all the diseased girls in one dormitory, and in the other, girls who do not seem to fit into any of the other groups either because of poor physical condition or mental instability. This makes a difficult group as it is less homogeneous than any other group and needs special care and more officers to handle.

Each cottage is a complete domestic unit. All the work of each house is done by the girls living therein. It is the plan to have the work of the house as nearly that of a family home as is possible. We are preparing these girls to go back into society to take their place as self-supporting members of the community, therefore we must guard against institutionalizing them. Our training here must fit them for the work they are to do when they go out, as most of them will go, into family life.

Medical Work.

Treatment of venereal diseases is an important part of the work here, and we are treating on an average of five cases a week. Since the opening of the institution we have had forty-seven venereal cases. Of this number four were infected with both gonorrhea and syphilis. The cases are given the most scientific and most efficient treatment known to medical science. The following procedure is used:—

Upon admission a new girl is given examination by a nurse, and specimens to ascertain whether the patient is infected with venereal disease are sent to the State Laboratory for examination. If the test is reported positive, treatment is begun immediately. If gonococcic infection is reported or suspected by the presence of clinical symptoms, daily applications of solutions of argyrol, potassium permanganate, silver nitrate, or iodine, are given in alternating order. After clinical symptoms clear up a specimen is again sent to the Laboratory for examination. This

process is repeated as long as tests are positive or clinical symptoms exist to indicate presence of infection. After all symptoms have disappeared treatment is stopped, but the patient is given tests at intervals to determine possible recurrence of the condition. Sixteen cases of gonorrhea have been received in the hospital. One case was deported before a cure was effected. The others were rendered non-infectious after varying periods of treatment.

If the Wasserman test is positive the patient is given a course of six intravenous injections of neoarsphenamine at the rate of one a week, with an intramuscular injection of mercury or grey oil given mid-week. A rest period of five or six weeks follows, at the end of which time another test is made. If this brings a positive return another set of six treatments followed by a rest period is ordered, and is repeated a third or fourth time if necessary to obtain a negative condition. After this has been attained tests are given at intervals to discover any flare-up of the condition, and treatment given again if any positive return is made.

Since the standardization of our methods each girl must have three negative tests each for gonorrhea and syphilis before she will be considered eligible for parole, irrespective of whether she is ready to leave by virtue of her mental or moral development.

We have received thirty-eight cases infected with syphilis. Three cases were transferred to other institutions before they were cured; two cases of permanent Wasserman, but in non-infectious stages, were allowed on parole by the physician after a year of treatment; nine cases are still under treatment here in the institution; twenty have gone out cured as far as medical science is able to determine by tests or inspection.

Since the opening of the institution four hundred thirty-eight tests have been made by the laboratory of the Health Department. Two hundred fifteen of these have been for gonorrhea, and two hundred twenty-three for syphilis. The results have been gratifying, and much credit is due to the splendid work done by Dr. Lyons, whose loss we greatly regret. The general health of the girls has been good. One case of diphtheria developed, but complete isolation prevented contamination. Cultures were taken of all girls and officers, and treatment given to a few cases who were indicated as having pseudo-diphtheretic germs in nose or throat.

During the past six months six infants have been circumcised; one has had adenoids and tonsils removed; one girl has been operated upon for strabismus; twenty-four girls have been fitted with eye-glasses; and fifteen girls have been taken to the dentist.

Four cases have been sent to Grace Hospital, New Haven, for diagnosis and operative work. Eight cases have been sent to the Lawrence Memorial Hospital for delivery, as it seems wiser not

to attempt that work here until the New Hospital is opened and a resident physician is provided.

I wish publicly to acknowledge our indebtedness for service rendered by the medical profession in caring for our girls, particularly to Dr. Minor for his unfailing and unstinted services to the institution at all times; also, for courtesies extended to us so magnanimously by the Grace Hospital of New Haven and the Lawrence Hospital of New London, and the valuable assistance given us by the State Board of Health for the many tests made and advice given.

In the future I should like to have a thorough and exhaustive examination made of every entrant as a matter of routine. All possible tests, such as sputum, blood, feces, nose and throat, intestinal parasites, urinalysis should be made, if clinics can be located to make these tests for us. To my knowledge this is not done in any institution of a similar kind anywhere, and would set a high standard for this type of work and form a basis for greater efficiency.

Farm.

The farm is probably the most important factor in the upbuilding of our girls. The work in the garden helps to build up the weak, unhealthy bodies, and to strengthen high-strung, nervous creatures that come to us worn out by their habits of late hours, improper eating, and vile indulgence. The outdoor work is especially helpful in the training and development of the mentally inferior girls. It involves the use of the larger muscles, and the control of the finer muscles and nervous system. The girls have assisted in all outdoor work. Detailed report by the Farm Supervisor is attached in connection with the development work.

Parole Work.

I am particularly anxious to secure the services of a psychiatrist who will furnish us with full records for the classification and training of our wards. As the population increases we get a more conglomerate mass of humanity to sort out. As training should be on a basis of mental capacity the classification of this large group into small homogeneous groups is most essential. Each case should be analyzed with respect to four distinct approaches: The personal, the physical, the psychological, and the environmental. Vocational guidance as well as academic training can be made more effective if the individual girl is studied. We will get a fairly high percentage of mental inferiors and mental deviates who need to be segregated and given special care and training. We need to study the girl on parole. This work is fully as important as the training of the girl in the insti-

tution. The work of readjusting institution wards to society is always a hard task and is fully fifty per cent of our work. It means to a great extent weekly visits to each girl located within reasonable distance from the institution, to make the adjustment between the girl and her employer, and when unsuitability or unfitness for a particular piece of work is apparent, immediate adjustment by removal to another place or further training is resorted to. The Parole Agent must try to make a point of contact between the girl and every normal activity in a community—that is, with the church, and the social group into which she would naturally fall by virtue of her mentality and training in social standards.

Each girl's home is investigated before her parole is considered. If her own home is suitable and promises to hold her up to the standards to which she has been trained in the institution, she is sent there. For that reason our training should teach our wards not only how to adjust themselves to their environment, but also how to change their environment so as to make it conform to the standards to which they are trained. The work of teaching the girls to shop, to spend their money wisely and in the purchase of articles suitable to their positions and stations in life, is a very important part of the parole workers' task.

A report of the year's work as reviewed by the Parole Officer is appended.

Recreation.

For recreation our equipment is limited. We have two sleds and seven pairs of skates which were magnanimously donated by friends last winter, but our natural surroundings lend themselves to many recreational activities—tramping, picnics, swimming, fishing. The resourcefulness of the officers has furnished many happy times. Ring games, baseball, charades and stunts have played a large part in the recreation hour. The girls are permitted to dance two or three times a week, and each holiday as it comes along is celebrated by some program suited to the occasion and in keeping with the traditions centering around it. Much is made of these holidays that the girls may learn their full significance and teach others to appreciate them. Occasionally dramatics are given, and though we have no suitable place for these performances much ingenuity has been shown in devising ways and means of giving their production in a creditable fashion. These entertainments aim at two things: The amusement of the girls, and the training of the girls to participate in social affairs and conduct themselves properly.

We need a gymnasium where physical training can be given. Exercise aids function, helps correct bad habits, increases self-control, develops leadership, and teaches fair play.

Religion.

The religious side of the girls' training is not neglected, though it has not yet attained the high standard that we hope to reach. Each Sunday afternoon we have religious service conducted by a visiting clergyman or someone known as a leader in work affiliated with church work. We are greatly indebted to these friends for the service they have rendered. Service for Catholic girls has been held as often as the services of one of the priests from the neighboring churches could be secured. In each cottage the Catholic girls have an altar set up for their daily worship. This has been made possible through the generous gifts of some of our Catholic friends who presented statues, holy pictures, and the other appurtenances. We encourage and invite ministers of every denomination to come to us as often as possible. Prayers are held each night in each cottage before bedtime. These are of a non-sectarian nature and are participated in by all the girls.

Conclusion.

My incumbency covers the past six months. It is difficult for a new person to record the progress made during the period that has elapsed since the last report, which was issued September 30, 1918. The appended statistical tables give certain valuable facts, and indicate the trend of the delinquency problem in the State. These six months of my incumbency have been principally a period of readjustment; namely, an effort, first, to amalgamate the old staff with the new, to raise the standards of coöperation and to effect an organization with the social service point of view and an ideal worthy of a group of women who are giving their services for humanity and not for hire; secondly, to establish among the girls certain habits and an attitude of mind that will make them receptive and retentive of the ideals that we are trying to create for them and in them.

The institution exists to meet the needs of the particular type of girls who come within the law establishing this institution. In days gone by we used to say that girls were sent to institutions, first, for the protection of society, and second, for the reformation of the girl. In the evolution of our penal system from the old primitive form to the educational, our ideas about the individual have materially changed and we should properly transpose these two, putting the girl first and society second.

To state our purpose in a few words I should say that the function of this institution is: First, the rehabilitation of a class of girls and women who through poor heredity or environment or both have fallen into a class designated as delinquent; second, to contribute to the study of delinquency, its causes, effects, prevention and elimination, by practical investigations and scientific

research into all the phases of delinquency and allied subjects; third, to make the institution as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the primary object of its existence, namely, the rehabilitation of delinquent girls and women.

The reformation of girls who are nearing, or have reached, maturity is difficult. The work of building character is a slow process, and the process of rebuilding still slower. Most of the wards sent to us have violated the laws set up by society for its own protection; they come to us ignorant, devoid of manners, morals, truth and honor. They come with stunted morals, a limited education, a weak, nervous body, and a warped outlook on life.

The first step toward rehabilitation consists in gaining their confidence, then to instill in them respect for themselves, respect for authority and the dignity of labor. Each girl must be shown and taught the rudiments of honesty, industry and morality. She must learn that happiness is measured by degrees of usefulness and the spirit of service and not by self-indulgence and so-called liberty. In short, our problem is to train girls who have been given up by every other agency, private and public, to be self-respecting, self-supporting, God-fearing citizens. It is our earnest endeavor to make good home-makers of the girls sent here. Every girl and woman has the ambition of playing a part in somebody's home, usually her own. We can render the State no greater service than to prepare these girls and women to become good housekeepers and homemakers.

In going over the statistical tables one is impressed with the fact that the work of the institution has gone through four practically distinct phases in its short history. The first group of women sent here for treatment was made up almost entirely of alcoholic cases. Of twenty-eight commitments during the first three months eighteen were of this class.

Then followed a period of almost six months in which nearly all the cases committed were health cases. These were taken at the solicitation of the U. S. Government to help care for girls around camps in a public campaign against venereal disease.

During the next six months the majority of commitments falls into the most purely incorrigible group—younger girls who, through the unsettled social conditions and economic pressure, were turning to lives of ease and shame.

During the past six months an entirely different phase has been entered upon—that of the mothers and expectant mothers. Up to the beginning of 1920 this part of the work had been side-stepped because of lack of facilities, but at that time the demand for this part of the work became so urgent that it was decided to use the Board Room for a Nursery until other provisions could be made.

On April 19, 1920, the Emergency Hospital, rebuilt and refur-

nished, was opened as a Maternity Hospital with six babies. Since then ten others have been added, and since the capacity of this building is limited to twelve we have had to reëstablish an auxiliary nursery in the big hospital, using again the Board Room, which in the meantime had been converted into a sewing-room. This is difficult because of the inconvenient location of the bath-room, and the fact that a large group of other girls has to share the same house and use the same living-room with the babies and mothers.

Needs.

I would respectfully call attention to the following needs:—

1. The erection of an educational, vocational and recreational building. This need is imperative. The buildings are so crowded that it is practically impossible to give even academic work in the cottages. This building should contain four educational class-rooms, an auditorium on the second floor, and a gymnasium in the basement.

2. The erection during the next two years of several cottages, to house twenty-five girls each, in order to meet the insistent demands on the institution for the reception of a larger number of girls. At the present rate of admission we will need five cottages to meet the demand.

3. The construction of a good road within our own premises which will connect up the buildings and make easy access to various buildings without use of the State road; also, the repair of the public road from the main highway to the Allen House.

4. Employment of a psychiatrist. More and more emphasis is being placed upon the care and training based on psychological and psychiatric findings in a case. Vocational guidance as well as better academic training can be more effectively directed with the help of these studies. Also, the school should be relieved of the care of such mental inferiors as cannot profit by the training here and who can be cared for in other institutions provided for their kind.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the members of my staff for their untiring efforts to sustain and promote this difficult work.

I am grateful to friends who have visited us and given inspiration. We are indebted to friends for gifts of books, pictures, magazines, and other valuable articles, a list of which is appended.

To the Board of Directors of the Farm I am indebted for loyal support and counsel. Their untiring efforts and ever-increasing interest have made it what it is to-day.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. PETERSEN,
Superintendent.

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1918, TO JULY 1, 1920.

1918	*Commitments*
July	12
August	15
September	2
October	2
November	1
December	6
1919	
January	3
February	5
March	2
April	1
May	0
June	4
Total for 1st year	53
July	8
August	2
September	2
October	10
November	3
December	9
1920	
January	3
February	1
March	4
April	6
May	7
June	6
Total for 2d year	61
Total for two years	114

OCCUPATION AT TIME OF ARREST.

Bench work in automobile shop	1
Clerk	8
Dish washer	1
Domestic	11
Dressmaker	1
Factory	10
House work	7
Laundry	3
Office work	1
Paper box factory	1
Sales girl	1
Spinner in cotton mill	1
Telephone operator	1
Waitress	9
Wrestler in carnival	1
No occupation	57
Total	114

AGES REPRESENTED.

Yrs.	*No.*	*Yrs.*	*No.*
16	9	37	5
17	8	38	2
18	6	39	5
19	12	40	2
20	11	41	3
21	10	43	1
22	10	44	2
23	5	45	2
24	1	47	1
25	3	48	1
27	1	52	1
29	3	58	1
30	3	61	1
31	1	Unknown	2
32	1		
33	1	Total	114

Average age of commitment 26 years.

GIRL HERSELF.

BIRTHPLACE.

United States		87
Connecticut	60	
Indiana	1	
Maine	1	
Massachusetts	5	
New Jersey	2	
New York	9	
Ohio	1	
Rhode Island	3	
South Carolina	1	
Vermont	2	
Virginia	1	
Pennsylvania	1	
Austria		2
Canada		1
Denmark		1
England		3
Germany		2
Ireland		2
Poland		1
Russia		2
Scotland		1
Sweden		2
Unknown		7
Total		114

PARENTAGE.

American	13
Austrian	2
English	3
French	9
French-Irish	3
French-Spanish	1
French-German	1
German	1
German-American	1
Irish	7
Irish-English	2
Irish-German	2
Jewish	1
Negro	4
Polish	1
Scotch	1
Scotch-Irish	2
Swedish	1
Syrian	1
Total	56

MARITAL STATUS.

Divorced	3
Married	20
Single	32
Widow	1
Total	56

EDUCATION.

Fourth grade	2
Fifth grade	4
Sixth grade	5
Seventh grade	12

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE

	Member	*Attendant*
Baptist	1	4
Catholic	27	0
Congregational	1	0

Eighth grade	12
Ninth grade	4
Graduate grammar	3
First year high	1
Second year high	2
Third year high	1
High school grade	1
Business college	1
Night high	1
Regents	1
One month	1
Undetermined	5
Total	56

Episcopalian	11	1
Lutheran	1	0
Methodist	1	2
Meth. Epis.	1	1
Swedish Cong.	1	1
Unknown	3	
		9
Total number Catholics		27
Total number Protestants		29
		56

Total number of commitments since opening of institution is 114. There were 56 girls actually present on July 1, 1920.

Girls Committed Since 1918.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.	
Fairfield	31
Hartford	26
Litchfield	5
Middlesex	1
New Haven	29
New London	14
Windham	8
Total	114

CHARGES.	
Manifest danger	16
Prostitution	24
Lascivious carriage	11
Fornication	5
Intoxication	24
Health cases	14
Incorrigible	3
Stealing	8
Adultery	3
Wayward	1
Abandoning child	1
Vagrancy	3
Disorderly conduct	1
Total	114

CITIES AND TOWNS REPRESENTED.	
Ansonia	2
Bridgeport	24
Bristol	1
Farmington	2
Groton	2
Hartford	15
Lyme	1
Manchester	1
Middletown	1
Meriden	2
New Britain	5
New Haven	18
New London	7
North Stonington	1
Norwalk	5
Norwich	2
Plainville	2
Putnam	8
Salisbury	1
Stamford	2
Thomaston	1
Torrington	2
Waterbury	7
Waterford	1
Winchester	1
Total	114

Girls' Ambition after Leaving C. S. F. W.

Chamber work	1
Clerical work	1
Clock shop	1
Cook	1
Factory work	13
Hospital work	2
Housework	12
Home	2
Laundry	2

School	2
Trained nurse	3
Telephone operator	1
Traveling companion	1
Waitress	1
Waitress in private family	5
Uncertain	8
Total	56

NUMBER OF GIRLS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

House of Good Shepherd in New York	1
House of Good Shepherd in Hartford	9
Hillside House, Ansonia	1
Norwich State Hospital	2
County House in New Haven	1
New York Institution	1
Industrial School, Middletown	2
Children's Homes, Connecticut	2
House of Correction, Massachusetts	2
Episcopal Orphanage, Hartford, Connecticut	1
Total	22

SYPHILIS COMMITTED, 38.

Cases escaped	3
Cases transferred	4
Cases allowed on parole	2
Cases on treatment in institution June 30	9
Cases cured to date	20
Total	38

GONORRHEA COMMITTED, 16.

Cases deported	1
Cases cured	15
Total	16

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA, 4.

Cases having both syphilis and gonorrhea	4

OCCUPATION OF FATHER.

Brass moulder	1
Brick layer	1
Carpenter	1
Clerk	1
Coal business	1
Construction work	1
Cotton mill	1
Captain boat	2
Custom house	1
Engineer	2
Farmer	8
Factory	7

RELIGION OF FATHER.

	Member	*Attendant*
Baptist	2	2
Catholic	21	0
Congregational	1	1
Episcopal	8	0
Jewish	1	0
Methodist	4	2
No church	9	0
Swedish Cong.	1	0
Unknown	4	
	51	5

Furniture business	1
Gardener	1
General manager	1
Grocery and saloon	1
House man in hotel	1
Janitor	2
Machinist	3
Moulder	1
Livery stable	1
Night watchman	1
Painter	3
Printer	1
Policeman	1
Real estate jitney	1
Stage manager	1
Seaman	1
Silversmith	1
Trainman	2
Truck driver	1
Tailor	1
Unknown	3
Total	56

Catholic	21
Protestant	35
	56

NATIONALITY OF FATHER.

Negro	3
American	12
Austrian	2
English	5
French	9
French Canadian	1
German	3
Irish	9
Jewish	1
Scotch	2
Polish	1
Syrian	1
Unknown	7
Total	56

GIRLS DISCHARGED, PAROLED, AND TRANSFERRED.

Deported	1
Discharged	6
Escaped	11
Paroled	28
Transferred	12
At farm	56
Total	114

NATIONALITY OF MOTHER.

American	12
Austrian	1
Canadian	1
French Canadian	1
English	2
French	8
French Indian	1
German	3
Jewish	1
Irish	13
Negro	4
Polish	1
Scotch	2
Spanish	1
Syrian	1
Unknown	4
Total	56

OCCUPATION OF MOTHER.

Dressmaker	3

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS.

Both parents living	11
Own mother living	6
Own father living	13
Step-mother living	9
Step-father living	5
Foster parent living	1
Both parents dead	7
Own mother dead	20
Father dead	10
Mother, divorced	1

RELIGION OF MOTHER.

	Member	*Attendant*
Baptist	3	0
Catholic	25	0
Congregational	1	1
Episcopal	10	1
Jewish	1	0
Lutheran	1	0
Methodist	3	1
Swedish Cong.	1	0

Factory	1
House lodging	1
Housework	45
Laundress	1
Nurse	1
Mill work	2
Unknown	2
Total	56

Unknown	8	
	53	3
Total number Catholics		25
Total number Protestants		23
Total number unknown		8
		56

JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1.

Gingham dresses	101
White dresses	32
Serge dresses	6
House dresses	13
Street dresses	4
White underskirts	8
White slips	20
White nightgowns	32
White chemise	8
White aprons	150
White collars	110
White cuffs (pairs)	88
Bloomer suits	27
Gingham aprons	54
Muslin petticoats	86
Corset covers	86
Belts	51
Napkins	296
Nightgowns	30
Rompers	10
Baby dresses	39
Baby petticoats	21
Flannel petticoats	23
Baby jackets	25
Diapers	219
Baby caps	3
Sheets	48
Pillow cases	38
Baby pillows	14
Table cloths	8
Sheets	18
Table napkins	46
Dresser scarfs	12
Dish towels	12
Surgery towels	16
Pneumonia jackets	2
Hot water bottle covers	12
Rubber aprons	5
Shoe bags	52
Sewing bags	44
Needle cases	60

DONATIONS.

Bas relief	Mrs. Helen W. Rogers
Statue of Blessed Virgin and Child	Miss Madeline Leahy
Statue of Sacred Heart	Miss Madeline Leahy

Rosaries, Scapulas and Holy Pictures	Miss Madeline Leahy
Statue of Blessed Virgin	Miss Louise Coyle
Statue of Sacred Heart	Miss Louise Coyle
Prayer Books, Scapulas, Rosaries	Father McGrath
Catholic magazines	Mrs. A. Troup
Picture (Cries of London)	Mrs. Henry A. Bumstead
Picture (Jeanne D'Arc)	Miss Louise Coyle
Books	Mr. George C. Clark
Flowers for Easter Sunday	Congregation United Church, N. H.
Flowers for Easter Sunday	Congregation Center Church, N. H.
Twenty-five dollars	Mrs. Victor Smith
Set Hymnals	W. C. T. U., Hartford
Hymnals	Center Church, Hartford
Victrola	Dr. Valeria H. Parker
Æolian with 100 rolls	Mrs. Guy S. Callander
One pair skates	Mr. Charles Bowman
Three pairs skates	Mrs. F. Williams
One pair skates	Mrs. Charles Rounds
One sled	Mrs. Charles Rounds
One pair skates	Mrs. William Paulin
One sled	Mrs. A. S. Russell
One pair skates	Mrs. A. S. Russell

VISITORS FROM JANUARY 4 TO JUNE 30, 1920.

To institution	176
To girls	53

REPORT OF FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

A year's experience and study of the soil on the Farm proves beyond any question of doubt that all of the cultivated land has been very much depleted, being particularly lacking in lime and humus, and is also very full of weeds.

The lime can readily be supplied by purchase, but it will require several years to replace the humus and get rid of the weeds. My experience last year, and more particularly this year, shows that lime is just as important as fertilizer. Where lime has been applied in small amounts experimentally there has been very marked increase in production, in some cases as much as 800% to 1000%.

The humus can be replaced to a certain extent by the use of commercial fertilizers and the ploughing under of green crops, but it can be replaced more satisfactorily by the generous use of animal manure, and the more of this that is available the more quickly the land can be made productive.

Rotation of Crops.

After carefully considering the conditions and the available land and after consultation with Professor Slate and Professor Dorsey of the Connecticut Agricultural College, the following eight-year rotation has been adopted: corn, wheat or rye, clover, corn, potatoes, beans, etc., oats or barley, grass, grass.

There are on the Farm approximately one hundred twenty acres of comparatively clear land so located as to divide very nicely into eight nearly equal plots of about fifteen acres each. The flat land back of House 1 contains about forty-five acres, almost exactly one-third of which is cut off by the present road running from the house toward the Lake. This lot is nearly level and is free from stones and trees, but is of a light sandy nature and very badly depleted. In 1919 ten acres of the best of this lot yielded less than four tons of poor hay.

At the north end of the Lake there are about forty-three acres (known as the Grant Place), two-thirds of which we have already cleared of trees and stones; the other third is partly covered with sumachs, bayberries, and other small growing trees and shrubs. This lot is a little more rolling than the first-mentioned lot, and is not quite so sandy, although it, too, is of a light sandy nature.

At the Allen Place, so-called, are twenty-six acres, and there are two adjoining lots back of the Hospital containing four acres. This land is heavier and more rolling than either of the other tracts. It is cut up by stone walls into eight lots, and part of it

is quite stony, but it is well worth clearing and in a few years could be made practically as clear as the other two tracts.

In addition to these one hundred twenty acres there are several detached fields which are available for various uses; one of these, containing about six acres, is well adapted for a garden. There is also a considerable tract near the Grant Place which could be cleared in later years to add materially to the cultivated area.

Crops.

Corn. About twenty acres were planted to corn in 1919, half of which was on land that was more exhausted than the average. The yield on this part was small and was put in the silo. After the silo was filled the remaining corn was left for husking, and about four hundred bushels of ears were obtained. On a small area where a liberal application of manure had been spread the growth was particularly good, which shows the possibilities when sufficient fertilizer is available. In 1920 about thirty acres have been planted with the promise of somewhat better yields than last year.

Potatoes. Seven acres were planted in 1919, using about fourteen hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre, and considering the condition of the soil, the weather, etc., the results were quite satisfactory. We began digging for use about the first of July, and dug a total of seven hundred seventy bushels of sound potatoes. Although farmers all about us suffered considerably from rot we were quite fortunate, losing not more than fifty bushels. This year eight acres have been planted. Owing to delay in the delivery of fertilizer they were not planted as early as was desired.

Beans. A few beans were planted, and about five bushels were harvested.

Hay. Approximately thirty tons of hay were cut in 1919, with prospects of a somewhat larger crop this year.

Alfalfa. One-half acre of land is being used experimentally with alfalfa, and although the results so far are negative I still hope that it can be grown satisfactorily on the farm.

Garden Crops. While it is not possible for me to give exact figures on these products, I feel that a valuation of $425 would be very conservative.

Live Stock.

Cattle. The first cows arrived on the farm about the last of June, 1919, and the second lot in October of the same year. Of these fourteen cows, nine are pure-bred Holsteins and five are grades. In July a pure-bred bull calf was purchased. During the year fourteen calves have been born on the farm, five pure-

bred females, three grade females, four pure-bred males, and two grade males—a total of eight females and six males.

Swine. During the summer and fall of 1919 four Chester sows and a boar were purchased. In addition to these we now have twenty-nine late fall pigs, twenty-nine late spring pigs, and seven fat hogs. A small flock of sheep was purchased, also, with the hope that they would help to a certain extent in freeing the pastures of weeds.

Poultry. In April and May, 1919, one thousand day-old Rhode Island Red chicks were purchased, and from these we wintered about three hundred fifty pullets. In April, 1920, five hundred chicks were purchased, but we were unable later to get more that would be satisfactory.

LIVE STOCK ON HAND JUNE 30, 1920.

Cows, pure-bred	9		
grade	5		
		14	
Bull, pure-bred		1	
Calves, pure-bred females	5		
grade	3		
		8	
steers		5	
bull		1	
			29
Boar		1	
Brood sows		4	
Fat hogs		7	
Fall pigs		29	
Spring pigs		29	
			70
Ram		1	
Ewes		20	
Lambs		6	
			27
Hens, approximately		200	
Chickens, approximately		350	
			550

Buildings.

In the fall of 1919 we built three hen-houses, each large enough to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred twenty-five hens, and a piggery large enough to accommodate five or six brood sows and their offspring during the winter.

The barn near House 1 has been raised and an eight-foot cellar built under it. A substantial floor has been put in this barn, strong enough for the storage of machinery, fertilizer, etc. Rooms have been provided for work room, tool room, and three rooms which may be used for storing supplies. Most of the work on this building has been done by the regular help when the weather would not permit of outside work.

We have also nearly completed an addition to the creamery building to house the cold storage and ice plant, as well as to provide an additional room for creamery work. All of the work on these buildings has been done by the regular farm employees.

Machinery.

Considerable necessary machinery has been purchased, and now the farm is fairly well equipped with tractors, manure- and fertilizer-spreaders, ploughs, harrows, planters, weeders, cultivators, hay machinery, and corn harvester.

The creamery equipment is adequate for present needs, and probably for some time to come except for occasional replacements.

Returns.

During the year ending June 30, 1929, there has been consumed on the farm, besides the crops already mentioned:—

9,903 qts. whole milk at	$ .17	$1,683.51	
10,846 qts. skim milk at	.03	325.38	
666 qts. cream at	1.00	666.00	
722 lbs. butter at	.65	469.30	
87 chickens		174.00	
100 fowls		164.51	
797 doz. eggs		478.20	
2,106 lbs. pork		404.13	
			$4,365.03

We have also sold:—

Butter	$140.00	
Chickens	668.24	
Eggs	559.05	
Potatoes	300.00	
		1,667.29
		$6,012.32

Conclusion.

After an experience of nearly a year and a half I am just as confident as ever that as time goes on and the population of the institution increases the farm can be made to produce a large part of the food needed for the institution, and also that it will be possible for a large part of the outside work to be done by the inmates provided suitable officers can be secured to supervise the work. All the work at the dairy barn and dairy has been performed by them, and at times as many as thirty-five have been employed in the fields.

Respectfully submitted,

Allen B. Cook,
Farm Superintendent.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM OCTOBER 1, 1918, TO JUNE 30, 1919.

Balance on Hand October 1, 1918	$ 3,687.04
Received from State of Connecticut	50,704.15
Interest on Deposits	59.75
Earnings and Income	2,060.41
	$56,511.35
Bills of Expenditure from October 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	$56,511.14
Balance on Hand July 1, 1919	.21

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 1, 1919, TO JUNE 30, 1920.

Balance on Hand July 1, 1919	$ .21
Received from State of Connecticut	105,000.00
Interest on Deposits	141.68
Earnings and Income	1,506.53
	$106,648.42

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$10,438.94	
Office and Travel	5,151.48	
Food	6,886.54	
Clothing	4,702.05	
Furnishings and Household Supplies	4,770.16	
Medical and General Care	2,398.90	
Heat, Light and Power	3,177.10	
Farm and Stable	21,190.24	
Ordinary Repairs	4,538.64	
Miscellaneous	904.72	
Expense of Commission	1,443.69	
	$65,602.46	
New Construction	35,693.06	
	$101,295.52	
Interest to Comptroller	141.68	
		$101,437.20
Balance on Hand July 1, 1920		$5,211.22
Appropriation, 1919-1921		$225,220.00
Drawn to June 30, 1920		105,000.00
		$120,220.00
Amount spent by Comptroller for Land, etc.		7,941.68
Available State of Connecticut June 30, 1920		$112,278.32

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. CLARK,
Treasurer.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 23, 1921.

This is to certify that we have audited the accounts of the State Farm for Women for the period ending June 30, 1920, and have found them correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. BAILEY,
LEWIS W. PHELPS,
Auditors of Public Accounts.

LAW ESTABLISHING THE CONNECTICUT STATE FARM FOR WOMEN.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE CONNECTICUT STATE FARM FOR WOMEN.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1917.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. A state reformatory for women to be known as The Connecticut State Farm for Women is established.

SEC. 2. The Connecticut State Farm for Women shall be under the management of seven directors who shall be appointed by the governor, and at least three of whom shall be women. Within sixty days after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint one director for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, one for six years and one for seven years; from the first day of the next month after their appointment, and annually thereafter the governor shall appoint one director for seven years. He shall also fill by appointment any vacancies that may occur for the unexpired term or terms thereof. All such appointments shall be of a non-partisan character. The governor shall have power to remove any of said directors for cause. The directors shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their necessary expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of their official duties. There shall be at all times a representation of at least three women upon said board of directors.

SEC. 3. The directors are authorized to purchase in the name of the state as a site for said farm, not less than two hundred acres of suitable land. Such land shall include woodland and tillable pasture, with a natural water supply, to be located reasonably near a railroad. The board of directors is authorized to use if practicable, for the purpose of said institution, any site already in use by this state.

SEC. 4. The directors shall cause to be prepared plans and specifications for remodelling or erecting on such site necessary buildings for a suitable plant for the institution, which plans shall provide for cottages to be arranged for the proper classification of inmates, as to the character and needs of such inmates. The directors shall furnish and equip the same ready for use. Contracts shall be made by the directors and those calling for an expenditure of over five hundred dollars shall be duly advertised and competitive bids received thereon. In connection with the remodelling or erection of the various cottages and buildings comprising the plant of the institution, no building permit shall be required from the municipal corporation in which the institution may be located. When such buildings have been perpared and equipped, and the necessary staff of officers been organized, the directors shall so certify to the governor, who thereupon shall issue a public proclamation that the institution is ready for the reception of inmates.

SEC. 5. The sum of fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for the purchase of a site for the institution and for the preparation of the buildings necessary to start the institution and to make it ready for the reception of inmates and for the payment of salaries and running expenses for the two fiscal years after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. The directors shall have control of the institution; determine the policy of the same and make necessary rules for the discipline, instruction and labor of inmates; form a board of parole and discharge; cause to be kept proper records, including those of inmates; fix the

salaries of the officers of said institution; appoint from their own number a president and a secretary who shall hold office for such length of time as the board may determine; hold meetings at least quarterly at said institution and audit the accounts of the superintendent quarterly. They shall report annually to the governor the general and financial condition of said institution, with such recommendations as they may desire to make, a copy of which report shall be sent to the secretary of each state.

SEC. 7. The directors shall appoint and remove at discretion, a superintendent of said institution who shall be a woman, not of their number, and who, before entering upon the duties of her office, shall give a bond to the state, with sufficient surety in the sum of five thousand dollars, and shall be sworn to a faithful performance of her duties. The superintendent shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the directors and shall reside at said institution.

SEC. 8. The superintendent shall manage said institution and have control over the inmates thereof, and shall make rules and regulations for the administration of said institution, subject to the approval of the board of directors. The superintendent shall, also, subject to the approval of the board of directors, determine the number, select, appoint and assign duties of all subordinate officers of said institution, who shall be women, as far as practicable, and shall be sworn to a faithful performance of their duties. There shall be a deputy superintendent and, as soon as the size of the institution demands it, a resident physician and a clerk. The superintendent may remove any officer appointed by her. The clerk of the institution shall give a bond to the state with sufficient surety in the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. Women over sixteen years of age belonging to any of the following classes may be committed by any court of criminal jurisdiction to said institution; first, persons convicted of, or who plead guilty to the commission of felonies; second, persons convicted of, or who plead guilty to the commission of misdemeanors, including prostitution, intoxication, drug-using, disorderly conduct; third, unmarried girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years who are in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or who are leading vicious lives, and who may be convicted thereof in accordance with the provisions of chapter 233 of the public acts of 1905 as amended by chapter 48 of the public acts of 1907. Only such offenders, however, may be committed to said institution as, in the opinion of the trial court, will be benefited physically, mentally or morally by such commitment, and immediately upon commitment a careful physical and mental examination, by a competent physician, shall be made of the person committed. The court imposing a sentence on offenders of either class shall not fix the term of such commitment. Commitment to said institution shall be made within one week after sentence is imposed, by the sheriff when sentenced by the superior court, and by a police officer when sentence is imposed by any city, town or borough court, but no offender shall be committed to such institution without being accompanied by a woman in addition to the officer. The expenses of such commitment shall be paid the same as commitments to other penal institutions in the state. The trial court shall cause a record of the case to be sent with the commitment papers on blanks furnished by the institution. The duration of such commitment, including the time spent on parole, shall not exceed three years, except where the maximum term specified by law for the crime for which the offender was sentenced shall exceed that period, in which event such maximum term shall be the limit of detention under the provisions of this act, and in such cases it shall be the duty of the trial court to specify the maximum term for which the offender may be held under such commitment.

SEC. 10. Said board of directors shall constitute a board of parole and discharge. Any inmate of the institution who has been in confinement

within said institution, may, upon recommendation of the superintendent, be allowed to go on parole in the discretion of a majority of said board of parol under the following conditions: That she is in good physical condition, has ability to earn an honest living, has a satisfactory institutional record, based on the merit system, and a proper home to which she may go, or that suitable employment has been secured in advance by the board of parole. Each person paroled or discharged from said institution shall be given, if the superintendent deems it best, suitable clothing, transportation expenses and not more than five dollars. Authority is conferred on said board of parole to establish such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary, setting forth the conditions upon which inmates may be discharged upon parole, and to enforce such rules and regulations and provide suitable supervision by agents of the institution.

SEC. 11. While upon parole, each inmate of said institution shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board of directors, and subject at any time to be taken back to said institution for any reason that shall seem sufficient to said board. Whenever any paroled inmate of said institution shall violate her parole and be returned to the institution, she may be required to serve the unexpired term of her maximum sentence including the time she was out on parole or any part thereof in the discretion of the board of directors, or she may be paroled again if the said board of parole so decide. The request of said board of directors, or any person authorized by the rules of said board, shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any officer of said institution or any officer authorized by law to serve criminal process within this state, to return any inmate on parole into actual custody; and it shall be the duty of police officers, constables and sheriffs to arrest and hold any parole inmate when so requested, without any written warrant, and, for the performance of such duty, the officer performing the same, except officers of said institution, shall be paid by the board of directors of said institution out of the institution funds such reasonable compensation as is provided by law for similar services in other cases.

SEC. 12. If any inmate shall escape from said institution or from any keeper or officer having her in charge or from her place of work while engaged in working outside the walls of said institution, she shall be returned to said institution when arrested, and may be disciplined in such manner as the board of directors may determine. All the provisions of section eleven relating to the arrest and return of paroled inmates shall apply to the arrest and return of escaped inmates.

SEC. 13. The board of directors may transfer to the state prison, or to the jail of the county from which she was sentenced, any inmate of said institution who shall appear to said board to be incorrigible, or whose presence in said institution may be seriously detrimental to its well-being, provided such inmate might have been originally so committed, subject to be returned upon requisition of the board of directors. The directors may transfer to any other appropriate state institution, any inmate whose welfare the board, after proper study and examination of her case, shall decide may be best cared for at such other institution. Whenever any inmate of said institution shall be, in the judgment of the board of directors, in need of special medical attention, such inmate may be transferred to a hospital or other appropriate state institution, subject to return upon requisition by the board of directors. The board of directors may transfer to the Connecticut hospital for the insane any inmate of said institution who may be insane, but no inmate of said institution shall be transferred except upon the written certificate of two competent physicians not connected with the institution to the effect that such inmate has become insane, and any inmate declared to be insane shall have a right of appeal to the superior court of the county in which said institution is located from said order of transfer. Upon the written certification of the super-

intendent of the Connecticut hospital for the insane that an inmate transferred has become cured of her insanity, the directors shall, by requisition, require the return of such inmate to said institution.

SEC. 14. If it shall appear to said board of directors, acting as a board of parole and discharge, that any inmate on parole, although not having yet reached her maximum term, has maintained a satisfactory parole record, and will continue to lead an orderly life if discharged, said board, by unanimous vote of all the members present at any stated meeting thereof, may discharge such inmate from said institution.

SEC. 15. If any woman committed to said institution is, at the time of her commitment, the mother of a child under one year of age, such woman may retain such child in said institution until it attains the age of two years, when it must be removed therefrom. The board of directors may cause such child to be placed in an asylum for the children in this state and pay for the care and maintenance of such child therein at the rate fixed by law until the mother of such child shall be discharged, or may commit such child to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care and pay for such child at the same rate if deemed necessary. Any child of a woman committed to said institution who is over one year of age at the time of its mother's commitment, and which might otherwise be left without proper care or guardianship, shall be committed by the trial court, upon the same terms as to payment as herein provided, to such asylum for children as may be provided by law in this state for such purpose, or to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. If a child shall be born to any woman while an inmate of said institution, such child may be retained in said institution until it shall be two years of age, when it must be removed therefrom. The board of directors may cause such child to be placed in an asylum for children in this state and pay for the care and maintenance of such child therein at the rate fixed by law until the mother of such child shall have been discharged, or may commit such child to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care, and pay for such child at the same rate if deemed necessary.

SEC. 16. The state board of charities shall have, with reference to said institution, the same authority that is conferred upon said board by sections 2858 and 2862 of the general statutes with reference to the state prison as amended by chapter 94 of the public acts of 1913.

SEC. 17. The bodies of inmates who die in said institution may, if unclaimed for a period of twenty-four hours, be at the disposal of the professors of anatomy and surgery in the medical school of Yale University, to be used for the purpose of advancing medical science in this state, and shall be subject to their order.

SEC. 18. The board of directors in making rules and regulations for the government of said institution, shall make provision for a system of general and vocational instruction, including useful trades and domestic science, and for proper recreation facilities.

SEC. 19. This act shall take effect from its passage, except such provisions as provide for the commitment, custody and treatment of inmates, which shall take effect upon the issuance of the proclamation by the governor as provided in section four.

[Senate Bill. No. 251.]

CHAPTER 135.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE RETURN AND DISCIPLINE OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE STATE FARM FOR WOMEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1729 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: If any inmate shall escape from said institution or from any keeper or officer having her in charge or from her place of work while engaged in working outside the walls of said institution, she shall be returned to said institution when arrested, and may be disciplined in such manner as the board of directors may determine. The provisions of section 1728 of the general statutes relating to the arrest and return of paroled inmates shall apply to the arrest and return of escaped inmates, also the provisions of chapter 342 of the general statutes shall apply to such inmates as shall have escaped and become fugitives from justice.

Approved April 15, 1919.

[Senate Bill No. 599.]

CHAPTER 276.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CONNECTICUT STATE FARM FOR WOMEN TO RECEIVE GIFTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The Connecticut state farm for women is authorized to receive, hold and use real estate, and to receive, hold, invest and disburse money, securities, supplies or equipment offered it for the purposes for which said farm is established, by the federal government, or by any person, corporation or association, provided such real estate, money, securities, supplies or equipment shall be used only for such purposes, and provided such purposes are not contrary to the laws of this state.

SEC. 2. Said department shall include in its annual report, as provided in section 1723 of the general statutes, an account of the property so received, the names of its donors, its location, the use made thereof and the amount of unexpended balances on hand.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved May 21, 1919.